

MONTHS OF SUFFERING

How a Baltimore Girl Recovered Her Health

Baltimore, Maryland.—"For several months I suffered with severe backache and general weakness. I could not sleep comfortably at night for pains in my back. I found your book at home one day and after reading it began at once to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have had very good results and some of my girl friends are taking it now. You may use this letter to help other girls, as the letters in your book helped me." — ROSE WADSWORTH, 3018 Roseland Place, Baltimore, Md.

That is the thought so often expressed in letters recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. These women know what they have suffered, they describe their symptoms and state how they were finally made well. Just plain statements, but they want other women to be helped.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine made from medicinal roots and herbs, and without drugs, to relieve the sickness women so often have, which is indicated by backache, weak feelings, nervousness, and no ambition to get anything done or to go anywhere. It has helped many women. Why not try it?

FIGURE JUGGLING ANCIENT ART

The criticism that the figures in a recent financial statement of Kentucky were juggled to make a better showing than really existed, calls attention to a system that has grown time-honored.

Juggling with State financial figures long since has become a fine art with the result that without any implication of wrong-doing the figures may be made to convey a situation that an analysis would present in a more unfavorable light when it comes to financing ability.

Except to those who understand the system a report of the financial condition of Kentucky means little or nothing. The system as long practiced hardly could have been devised to better suit the demagogic idea of fooling the people. It is a part of the old political methods that still obtain with apparently little evidence that the time soon will come when a Kentucky financial report will mean what it seeks to convey.

Some years ago the State administration issued a report showing that it had left about \$1,000,000 in the treasury turned over to its successor. However, the new administration hardly has assumed office before practically the entire million was wiped out by outstanding claims for obligations incurred by its predecessor.

A BIT OF ADVICE

First — Don't Delay. Second — Don't Experiment

If you suffer from backache, headaches or dizzy spells; if you rest poorly and are languid in the morning; if the kidney secretions are irregular and unnatural in appearance, do not delay. In such cases the kidneys often need help.

Doan's Kidney Pills are especially prepared for kidney trouble. They are recommended by thousands. Can Paris residents desire more convincing proof of their effectiveness than the statement of a Paris citizen who has used them and willingly testifies to their worth?

Mrs. J. N. Reynolds, 255 Winchester street, Paris, says: "I have found Doan's Kidney Pills to do me more good than any remedy I have ever used and I recommend them highly. I suffered from rheumatic pains and kidney trouble. I could always tell when the weather was going to change as my limbs became painful. I got dizzy especially when when I first got up in the morning and my kidneys were not acting regularly. I was not long in getting relief after I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and felt better in every way after taking them."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Reynolds had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

BAR WOMEN FROM BOXING

Women are prohibited from engaging in boxing matches of any sort, amateur or professional, by an ordinance passed by the municipal board, of Manila, P. I. The ordinance provides a penalty of six months imprisonment or a fine of \$100 or both for any woman taking part in a boxing match and any person promoting a boxing match between women will suffer the same punishment as the principals.

Childish Things Put Away. Feature of most Japanese weddings is a bonfire of the bride's toys.

RAINBOW TINTS REFLECTED LIGHT

Cornell Professor Explains What Causes Vivid Colors of Peacock Feathers.

SAME TINTS IN OIL PUDDLE

Colors Are Due to Interference of Light Reflected From Upper and Lower Surfaces of Film of Oil.

Pittsburgh.—A film of oil dropped on the pavement by an errant automobile contains the same color values as the highly decorative tail feathers of the peacock, said Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft of Cornell university, speaking at the general meeting of the American Chemical society.

"Everybody has noticed the brilliantly colored patches on the pavements where automobiles have spilled oil," said Doctor Bancroft. "The colors range from red to gold to blue and are very vivid or metallic. They change with the angle at which one sees them and they are not due to pigments, since we have a thin film of a nearly colorless oil.

"These colors are due to the interference of light reflected from the upper and lower surfaces of the film and they depend on the thickness of the film, which averages about one fifty-thousandth of an inch. They are more vivid when oil is spilled on an asphalt pavement than when on a dirt road because there is less disturbing light reflected from the black background.

Feathers Are Iridescent.

"The brilliant colors of the tail feathers of the peacock and the apparently self-luminous reds in the throat feathers of the humming bird are not due to pigments. When one looks through a peacock's feathers one sees only a brown due to the so-called melanin pigment which is equivalent to the asphalt pavement. In all the iridescent feathers the barbules are flattened plates of brown which therefore give the colors of thin films. The structure is so marked that an expert can pick out the iridescent feathers in the dark by the feel.

"It is possible to duplicate the color effects of the peacock and the humming bird by putting a very thin coat of varnish over any dark feather; but we cannot regulate the thickness with such accuracy as to produce the patterns of the peacock. When one considers that variations in thickness of a hundred-thousandth of an inch may change the color completely, it seems marvelous that all the tail feathers of all the peacocks can be so nearly alike.

Peacock Not an Albino.

"The neck feathers of the white pigeon show practically no iridescence because the dark background is lacking. If they are dyed brown, the iridescence appears in full force. On the other hand the white peacock is not an albino in the sense or merely having no dark pigment. The whole structure of the feathers has changed. The barbules are not flat plates and consequently no brilliant colors can be developed by dyeing the feather brown or painting the back with India ink."

LAY MORE BRICKS WITH MUSIC

Southerner Proves His Theory When He Installs Phonograph at His Plant.

Quitman, Miss.—Bricklayers work like fiends when jazz music from a phonograph is played. It was shown in a test made here by A. B. Morse, general manager of a lumber plant. The phonograph was installed at the plant, being built after a fire, to relieve the monotony experienced by men working at night. All the records, about forty, were of jazz, and a boy was employed with no other duty than to keep the machine running all night.

When Morse made inventory he discovered that 15,000 more bricks had been laid over the number laid in a similar period when there was no phonograph jazz.

More than that, the night men did more than those of the day shift. Work of rebuilding the plant was completed in twenty days.

BABY ISLE HAS VEGETATION

Birds Believed to Have Carried Seeds to Island Cast Up in Bering Sea in 1906.

Unalaska, Alaska.—One of the red-hot baby islands raised from the bottom of Bering sea in 1906 is now said to be covered with sparse vegetation and some seedling tree growth.

The crew of a codfishing vessel, landing here for fresh water, told of stemming close to the Bogoslof group of recently made volcanic islands and discovering the change.

When this submarine eruption occurred a vast quantity of rock was thrown up and later this appeared to be covered with slimy lava suds. The loosely piled broken rock formed headlands of many acres around the edges of the steaming island. The cooling of the loose lava by wind, rain and snow made new soil. It is believed birds flying from the mainland and roosting on these headlands deposited seeds of grasses, trees and shrubs which have taken root.

BIRD TRAVELS 3,000 MILES

United States Biological Survey Traces Blue-Winged Teal From Canada to Trinidad.

Washington.—How far will a migratory bird travel in its fall and spring flights? The biological survey has determined that they make flights of at least 3,000 miles.

An investigation has been conducted for several years by the survey by trapping ducks and other strong-winged fowl in northern sections and marking them with light numbered bands. The numbers on the fowl are recorded and from time to time, hunters bagging some of those marked, report where and when the bird was brought down.

More than 200 such birds were loosed with the bands from Lake Scugog, in Ontario. So far the record flight is that of a blue-winged teal, banded September 24, 1920, and killed two months and seven days later in a swamp near Port of Spain, on the island of Trinidad. The shortest possible flight the bird could have taken to reach this point, which is off the coast of Venezuela, is 3,000 miles.

In tracing their routes it seemed apparent that the mallards and black ducks traveled together and their course from Lake Scugog was southward along the shores of Lake Erie by way of the St. Clair flats. Here the route divided, the majority continuing southwest, crossing the Ohio, and then to the Mississippi valley, where the majority wintered.

The others took a southeasterly course, crossing the Alleghenies and reaching the Atlantic coast by way of Chesapeake and Delaware bays.

SCIENCE WANTS TUNNEL



Dr. A. A. Michelson, professor of physics at the University of Chicago, spent two months at the Mt. Wilson observatory near Pasadena, Cal., in an attempt to measure the philosophy of light. Dr. Michelson wants to prove or disprove the Einstein theory, but found the air currents of Mt. Wilson unsuited to his purpose. He is now looking about for a stake to build a steel tunnel two miles long as an aid in demonstrating whether Einstein was right or wrong.

DIG UP PREHISTORIC BONE

Echinodermants Probably Roamed in Region Thousands of Years Ago, When It Was Marsh.

Boonville, Mo.—Workmen excavating for pier No. 2 for the new highway bridge across the Missouri river at Boonville ran across what has been declared to be part of the vertebra of the echinodermants, an animal that was in existence thousands of years ago.

This echinodermants, no doubt, roamed the fields about what is now Boonville at a time when it was a marsh. His genus is now extinct and it took a long time to find someone who could give the prehistoric bone its proper classification.

W. R. Criswell, carpenter foreman on the bridge, has had the bone polished and varnished and will keep it as a souvenir.

Raise Deer and Elk for Profit.

Olympia, Wash.—Deer, elk and even moose are so easily domesticated in the Far Northwest that a movement has been started by several owners of large logged-off areas to attempt raising them for profit.

"Dead" Opossum Revives and Car Runs Into Ditch

When a "dead" opossum came to life and peered over the shoulder of the man who was driving a car in which the animal was being given a ride, an automobile ran into a ditch near Vincennes, Ind., and was wrecked. The driver was not injured.

William W. Cassell was driving the car which hit the opossum. Thinking that the animal was playing dead, Cassell struck it several times with a wrench and threw it into the back of his car. The animal's head appearing later over his shoulder caused the man to lose control of the machine.

Awaits Wife's Return 37 Years; Then Dies

Honolulu, T. H.—Colburn H. Maemae, Hawaiian, waited 37 years for his wife, Emily, to return to him before he brought suit for divorce on the ground of desertion, he testified at the hearing of his case.

Maemae and his wife were married in Ewa, Aahu, in 1884, the year following the coronation of King Kalkauma. She left him four months after the marriage. Since then he has waited for her return, but finally decided she "meant to stay away," he said.

Mrs. Maemae now is a "fisher-lady" and resides on one of the small islands in Kailih harbor, adjoining Honolulu bay.

GIN SPANISH MOSS IN SOUTH

Fiber Said to Furnish Excellent Material for Upholstery, Mattresses and Other Purposes.

Brazoria, Tex.—One of rapidly growing industries of Texas and Louisiana is gathering Spanish gray moss and commercializing the product. The moss is put through a ginning process by which the fiber is extracted. It is then used for upholstering, mattresses and other purposes. There are a number of these moss factories scattered through southeastern Texas and eastern Louisiana. One of the largest of these is at Brazoria.

In Louisiana there are probably half a dozen large moss factories with an investment each of close to \$100,000, while there are a score or more smaller plants located through the gulf coast of Louisiana and Texas, each with \$8,000 to \$15,000 invested.

The moss is a parasite that has caused the destruction of many millions of dollars' worth of trees. It often hangs in thick strands several feet long. Running through the moss is a fine, strong and dark fiber which has become commercially known as vegetable hair. It is this fiber that is now in great demand for upholstering.

For upwards of a hundred years the people of Louisiana and Texas have home-cured this growth and made exceptionally comfortable mattresses from it.

LONDON CHINATOWN DOOMED

Oriental Population Drops From 2,000 to 700 in Four Years, Says London Paper.

London.—London's Chinatown is fast disappearing. Four years ago 2,000 Chinese seamen were living within a stone's throw of the West India dock gates. Now it is doubtful whether there are 700, says the Daily News.

During the war London's Chinatown had its most prosperous days, for quite a number of British ships were manned by Chinese crews. But when the war ended the edict went forth "British crews for British ships," and as the Chinamen were paid off they either went back to China or to some other country where their labor was in demand. Chinese traders in Chinatown began to suffer and one after another had to put up their shutters.

Then suddenly there came a boom. A beautiful actress died while attending an opium-smoking party. Stories were printed about the thrills to be experienced in Chinese opium dens, and public attention was focused on the sinister alleys and byways of Chinatown, but gradually the novelty wore off.

WAR OFFICER WEARS \$9 SUIT

John Martyn Sets Example for Rigid Economy With Clothes Made From Flour Sacks.

Washington.—An example of economy in line with that now exercised throughout the army has been set by the civilian employees of the War department by John Martyn, private secretary to the secretary of war. He is boasting the cheapest suit of clothes ever worn by a department officer, proudly admitting that it was fashioned from three flour sacks, purchased in Panama at a cost of \$1 each. The tailor's fee brings the total cost of an outfit to \$9, Mr. Martyn said.

TREE SET BY KING IS DEAD

Soil In Front of Pennsylvania Capitol Is Too Rich for Tree Planted by Belgian Monarch.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The larch tree planted by the king of the Belgians at the time of his visit to Harrisburg in 1920 and the companion tree planted in honor of Queen Elizabeth in front of the state capitol have died because the ground was too rich. The trees were planted in the midst of flower beds where the soil has been fertilized for more than a century for gardening purposes.

The Foch tree planted by the French marshal is thriving.

Yank Relief Cuts Russ Cholera.

Petrograd.—Cholera has been reduced to an almost negligible number of cases this summer in Petrograd as a result of sanitary measures invoked by the medical forces of the American relief administration through purification of the city's water supply and the inoculation of 75,000 persons.

2 or 3 Cans of Baking Powder

Are Not Worth the Price of One

If they are the "big can and cheap" kind because they may mean baking failures.

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